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HOME JOURNAL.

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For Terms, &c., see Fourth Page.
Reading Matter on Every Page.

Build Up Home Enterprise.

The matter of home industry, is of vital importance to the people of the South. We must do everything in our power to foster and encourage all and everything that in the least tends to a concentration of capital and labor in our midst, and which seeks to develop the mechanical and agricultural resources of our section. The shade of difference in the prices of material produced at home should not be of such moment as to cause a total discontinuance of patronage all of which is in favor of the foreign producer; but fair allowances should be made, and public spirit enough evinced, as shall place our mechanical abilities on such a footing that they will be able to compete with outside capital and cheap labor. It is but a question of time, which liberality and enterprise will soon accomplish.

To this end encourage your own workshops—your own foundries—your own mechanics—your own merchants. Neither go abroad nor send abroad for what you can have manufactured or can purchase at home. We ought not to purchase articles from outside sources which can be produced in our midst, merely because they are a trifle cheaper, but should encourage our own producers by our patronage. We can neither be great nor independent until we are self-sustaining, and we ought to be willing to pay for these blessings. They will come with a united effort on the part of our people, and not before.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—The cost of the Freedmen's Bureau is \$12,000,000 a year, or a million a month. The main purpose of this institution is to give aid to political parties and other factions of the Republican party, and to enable them to make fortunes by robbing the Government and cheating the poor negro. The cost of collecting the internal revenue is stated at \$15,000,000 a year, or a million and a quarter a month. This work might be done by the States and local officers for one-tenth of this sum, but then the thousands of Radical politicians who are now receiving fat salaries for this work would have no offices. Here are at least \$25,000,000 a year drawn from the pockets of an overtaxed people, solely for the benefit of "loyal" politicians. Is it strange that taxes are heavy when such items are known to be numerous?

A GOOD CHARACTER.—A good character is to a young man what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a building on it; he can well build with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity—a helping hand will never be wanted; but let a single part of this be defective, and you go on a lurch, amidst doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruin. Without a good character, poverty is a curse; with it, scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth, and that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years, centres in, and is derived from a good character.—Therefore acquire this as the first and most valuable good.

THE LAUGH OF WOMAN.—A woman has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of futes on the water. It leaps from her in a clear, sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it feels as if it bathed in the cool, exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by a fairy laugh—now here, now there, now found? We have; and we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business, and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing in the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil spirit of our mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns prose to poetry; it flings flowers of sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more than the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are shadows of immortality.

The new tariff bill it is said will reduce the taxes a hundred millions annually. We would like to hear of the passage of another bill of the same tendency.

The Secretary of War reports the number of prisoners held and died on both sides during the war, as follows: Union prisoners South, 230,246; rebel prisoners North, 200,000; Union prisoners died, 22,509; rebel prisoners died, 95,436.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Final Report of Gen. Steedman and Fullerton.

Frauds on the Treasury.

The Looseness of Its Management.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1866.—Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON to-day filed their final report on the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau. After giving a great deal of statistical information, Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton make the following concluding summary:

In pursuing this investigation, which has now extended over four months, we have found extreme difficulty in complying with that portion of our instructions which require us to report upon the operations of the Bureau, and its mode of administration. The Bureau has no settled mode of administration. There is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution. In one State its officers exercise judicial powers; in an adjoining State all cases are referred to the civil authorities, while in a third State the Bureau officers collect the cases and turn them over to the military Provost Court to dispose of. In some departments the officers of the Bureau have attempted to regulate the rate of wages. One form of contract between employer and employee is prescribed in one State, while in another a different form is employed.

In Louisiana the expense of the freedmen's schools have been wholly paid by the Government. In the other States the schools are partially self-supporting, and in Texas they are entirely so. In some localities the Bureau officers interfere arbitrarily between the planters and the freedmen, in favor of the freedmen; in other localities the Bureau is used as a means of coercing the freedmen in favor of the planter. The expenditure of the Bureau varies as much as its mode of administration. In one State the expenses are over \$200,000 a year; in another State, with an equal population, the expenses are not more than \$50,000. In some States the expenses have been met by taxes levied on and collected from the people, and in other States the cost is entirely borne by the United States Treasury.

We found it impossible to investigate the accounts of the Bureau. Quartermasters, for the reason that when the funds were received from taxes, fines and the sale of abandoned property, there was no means ascertaining the amount received except from the personal statement of the officers themselves. A Quartermaster in the army drawing his funds from the Government has the amount charged up to him, and is obliged to account for it in his return, but the looseness of the administration of the Quartermaster's Department of the Bureau, and the absence of all check upon the officers, give no security, except the personal honesty of the men themselves. We examined the accounts of several Brigadier General Whittesey, Bureau Quartermaster of the Department of Mississippi, who satisfied us that he had honestly administered the affairs of his department and had accounted for all the money received by him; but whether his predecessor, who collected a large amount from taxes, rents and sales, paid over to General Whittesey all the money in his hands, belonging to the Bureau, we were unable to determine. We do not make this statement to reflect upon that officer, against whom there were no charges, but to illustrate the looseness of the system.

The official report of Col. Reno, United States Army, Provost Master General of the Bureau for Louisiana, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, marked D, shows a deficit of upward of \$7,000 in the accounts of the officers who were engaged in the collecting of taxes in New Orleans, which deficit Colonel Reno says he is unable to explain in consequence of the loose manner the books were kept.

One of the defaulting officers, Lieutenant Foster, who, Colonel Reno believes appropriated to his own use the largest amount of the deficiency, carried off his cash-book with him. This officer, on his own responsibility, levied an incidental tax, which Colonel Reno calls an invention of his own, and which, with the exception of one or two hundred dollars, went into his own pocket. We are of opinion that at the close of the war, and for some time after the cessation of hostilities, the Freedmen's Bureau did good.

The people of the South, having at first no faith in the negroes working under a free labor system, were desirous of getting rid of them, and during the summer of 1865, judicious Bureau and military officers did much towards restoring order and harmony, and inducing the people of the South to resume the cultivation of their plantations by employing the freedmen. Before the close of 1865 there was an entire revolution in the sentiments of the people of the South with regard to negro labor. A feeling of kindness sprang up towards the freedmen, resulting, perhaps, mainly from the conviction that his labor was desirable and profitable, and the only labor to be had. The necessity of the Bureau then ceased. Since then, while it has been beneficial in some localities, it has been productive, in the aggregate, of more harm than good. It has occasioned, and will perpetuate as long as it exists, though administered by the purest and wisest men of the nation.

The freedmen regard its presence as an evidence that they would be unsafe without it, and the white people consider it an imputation upon their integrity and fairness an espionage upon the official action of all their courts and magistrates, as well as upon the private conduct of their citizens. Both races are thus made suspicious and bitter by an agency which, in the present reorganized condition of civil government and society in the Southern

States, is useless to advance the interests of either.

The best protection the freedmen has in the South is the value of his labor in the market, and if he is left free to dispose of this at all times to the highest bidder, unshackled by contracts made for him by Bureau officers, no apprehension need be felt for his safety or his success. If the freedmen could, at this moment, demand the wages which the high price of the products of the South would justify, \$1 and board would be the ruling wages instead of \$10 or \$12 per month, the prices now paid. But they can not take advantage of the demand for their labor. They are bound by contracts, enslaved for twelve months through the agency and influence of the Freedmen's Bureau.—The hands on the Mississippi river steamboats were not required to make contracts, and they are getting \$40 per month and board for labor less exacting than that of a plantation negro.

The freedmen on the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers are getting on the rice plantations from ten to fifteen dollars per month, under contract for the year while the laborers employed on the Georgia Central Railroad, which runs between these streams, are getting a dollar and a half a day. Some complaints were made to us by the planters on the Savannah river that their laborers were discontented, and did not work as required by their contracts.—One of the planters, a practical, liberal minded man, explained the cause of discontent to be the low wages at which the negroes were hired. He said: "I can get hands enough, and good work done, too, by paying a dollar a day and rations, and I am paying that, and expect to pay even more. I can give three dollars a day and make money. The negro is going to make all he can out of his freedom, and he has a right to do so."

The enlightened policy advocated by this gentleman—a policy strongly in accordance with justice and sound political economy—is defeated by the contract system inaugurated and forced into operation by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. We met with instances of freedmen working for \$10 per month and rations, under yearly contracts, sanctioned by the Bureau, while in the same field, doing the same work, other freedmen, not under the contracts, were getting \$1 per day and rations. In all of the large towns of the Mississippi Valley, during the month of May and June, planters were offering \$1 per day and rations for freedmen, while under the sanction of the Government, given by the officers and agents of the Bureau, thousands of freedmen were working under contract for \$10 per month.

If the freedmen are left free to contract, the demand for their labor and competition among the employers will secure them good wages and kind treatment. They will not contract with men who treat them harshly, or fail to pay them, as is abundantly proven by the fact that many planters who treat their former slaves cruelly are now unable to hire freedmen to work for them, and have been obliged to sell or lease their plantations. We are unable to discover why the simple rules which regulate and control the relations of labor and capital in the Northern States should not obtain as well as in the South, when the National Government should permit the laboring man to sell his labor to the highest bidder in one section of the country, and appoint an agent to sell for him in another section.

It is undoubtedly true that if the freed people of the South were not bound by contracts, their wages would be at least fifty per cent. higher at this time than they are, and there would be less discontent among the freedmen than now exists, and far less duty for the agents of the Bureau to perform. Almost the only dissatisfaction existing at this time among the freedmen results from the low rate of wages at which they have been paid, under the influence and with the approval of the agents of the Bureau. This discontent makes the freedmen unwilling to work, and their indolence provokes the planter, who not infrequently resorts to violence to enforce his contract, and this makes business for the officer who sanctioned the contract. Investigation follows, resulting generally in finding the freedmen at fault for refusing to labor according to their contracts, and they are required to return to the plantation, while the planter is admonished to curb his temper.

In some cases of this nature the contract is declared forfeited by the conduct of the planter, who goes away from the Bureau feeling that a decision has been made that the freedmen are not bound to fulfill their agreements. The fault, the cause of the difficulty, is in the contract which has been unjustly forced upon the freedmen. It must not be inferred from what we have written, that we are opposed to the freedmen contracting with the planters. By no means. We believe the very best thing they can do is to make contracts either for a share of the crops or liberal wages; but we are opposed to agents of the National Government assuming to hire them out, prescribing the terms of service, and stipulating for the wages to be paid them. They are not free so long as any such control is exercised over them, nor can they ever receive just reward for their labor while they are compelled to hire with a given time for a specified term.

In Mississippi and other States, freedmen were compelled, by orders from officers of the Bureau, to enter into contracts within limited periods, which enabled all who wanted hands to get them at low wages, while, if the freedmen had not been interfered with, the demand for labor would have enabled them to secure just remuneration. It is a great error to suppose that the freedmen are not competent to enter into contracts for themselves. They are sharp at a bargain, know well what a contract is, and are much better collectors than white people. As an evidence of the right manner in which con-

tracts are enforced by the agents of the Bureau against the freedmen, we may mention a case which came under our own observation. A colored blacksmith, who had fled from his master during the war and enlisted in the United States army, being about to be mustered out of service, wrote to his wife, requesting her not to contract for more than a month or two at a time, as he intended to return home as soon as he was mustered out, and set up shop, and go to housekeeping. His wife, accordingly, declined at first to make a long contract, but was finally compelled to engage herself for a year. The soldier, on his return, went to the plantation where his wife was working, and applied for her release, but failed to get her. He then sent an agent of the Bureau of the case to the Assistant Commissioner for the State. It was returned from headquarters with the following intimation:—"Inasmuch as the wife of William Carter has made a contract for the year 1866, she must observe its requirements. The sub-commissioner will inform William Carter that the interests of the freed people religiously observing their agreements are paramount to the wishes of individuals, and that the power of the Bureau will only be used to protect them from manifest injustice. There being no positive evidence of such injustice in this case, the Bureau has no interference to make."

It is evident that this officer considers a labor contract more sacred than a marriage contract. The system of contracts now existing in the South, and enforced by the Bureau, is simply slavery in a new form. What is the difference to the negro whether he is sold for five dollars, or five thousand dollars; for thirty years to thirty masters, or for thirty years to one master? It is involuntary servitude in either case, and a practical defeat of the emancipation proclamation of the lamented President Lincoln. If the freedmen leaves work to seek employment at better wages, he is arrested as a vagrant, by order of the Freedmen's Bureau, and put to labor on the road with ball and chain, as is provided by an order recently issued by General Scott, Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina.

If a freedman from over work he desires to rest for a day, if he leaves the plantation to visit a relative or friend, it is made a penal offense, and a fine of \$50 is imposed, as will be seen by Circular No. 11, of General Kibb, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, a copy of which is herewith annexed, marked "K." If he refused to contract at all, he is arrested by the Bureau Provost Marshal and sold for a few dollars to the nearest planter, as in the case of Captain Moore, of New Orleans, already referred to. The coercive policy adopted by the Bureau in this and other respects has been made a justification for the discrimination legislation of some of the Southern States.

The only remedy against a white man for a breach of contract, is a suit for damages, and we can see no reason why the same remedy should not be applied and conceded in the case of the black man. The freedman has nothing to sell but his labor, and we are strongly of the opinion that he ought to be permitted to obtain for it the highest price it will bring. If he is a freeman, it is neither just nor lawful for any person or persons to assume control of him, and certainly not more just or lawful for an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to do so than a Southern planter.

Yours respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
JAMES P. STEEDMAN,
Major General Volunteers,
J. S. FULLERTON,
Brigadier General Volunteers.

Stonewall Jackson.

From Gilmer's Four Years in the Saddle.

On the morning after the battle of McDowell, with the whole of the Stonewall Brigade were deployed on the front as skirmishers. General Jackson's Adjutant, Robert L. Dabney, preached a sermon, surrounded by the army.—The place selected was an open bottom well up to the front, for every shot could be heard distinctly, and occasionally a stray bullet would come whizzing by. Mr. Dabney stood on the ground uncovered; General Jackson a few paces in front, resting on one foot, with his hat off, shading his face from the sun. I watched him closely, and saw not a muscle change during the whole service. The sturdy soldiers browsed in many a hard fought field, were lying around on bunches of hay, taken from the stacks near by; and although an incessant skirmish fire was going on, all listened attentively, with every eye fastened upon the great chief. Few have I ever seen with such unflinching nerve, and it was his iron will that won for us many a stubborn fight.

While sitting near him the day previous, with my company in rear to act as couriers, a shell came crashing through the trees and cut asunder a large white oak within a few feet of the General. It fell, but fortunately it fell from him, otherwise he must have been crushed to death.

"My generous General," I exclaimed, "you have had a narrow escape." He was then a little heed of hearing, and thinking he had not heard me, I repeated, "You have had a narrow escape, sir." "Ah! you think so, sir—you think so," and turning towards my men, "you had better shelter them in ravine near by," "but did not move himself until he was called to another part of the field. Fear had no lodgement in that man's breast."

It is known that the prisoners condemned to death by military commission, and whose recent mysterious removal from Castle Pinckney, S. C., occasioned much speculation, were sent to the Dry Tortugas for life, by order of the President, who thus commuted their sentences.

What Kind of Government Have We.

This question may well be asked in view of the many strange and inconsistent things that happen in these disturbed times. The theory, is, that we have a civil, Republican Government; but in practice we have a sort of hybrid, half civil, half military. Whenever the Radicals desire any Constitutional Amendment passed by our Legislature, we have a complete civil Government; but whenever it comes to regulating our own internal affairs, our civil Government is of no avail, and the military has to step in and see justice administered. One of the latest usurpations in the military line, is an order from Gen. Grant, which directs Commanders of Departments, Districts and Posts in the South to arrest persons charged with crimes and offenses, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them until a proper judicial tribunal is ready and willing to try them.

This is a very grave and serious violation of the civil rights of courts and Magistrates. It is wholly unconstitutional and despotic. And Republican. It gives into the hands of every military upstart, who may happen to be in command of a Post, the power of saying whether Magistrates have done their duty, and of arresting any one, at the suggestion of any body who may complain, whether legally aggrieved or not, in the hands of an ignorant, vindictive or unscrupulous man, it could be used as a terrible engine of oppression and wrong. It shows that Gen. Grant, whatever other qualities he may possess, evidently lacks wisdom and justice.

It may accidentally happen, that no hardship may arise under this order but the chances are decidedly the other way, and being wholly without any shadow of law, ought never to have been issued. The truth is, we are fast drifting into strong centralized government. Before the war we scarcely felt the power of the general government amongst us. It carried out our laws and collected duties enough for the economical administration of the government, and that ended the chapter. But how is it now? We find everywhere the evidence and signs of that tremendous consolidated power called U. S. Government. Every county and district has a Federal taxgatherer calling on the people for taxes and licenses for nearly everything that a man does. Not content with filling the country with civil agents, we find in every State beyond ready to enforce the benefits of these agents. There is no danger of our forgetting the fact that we have a general government. But there is a great danger that we will lose all the privileges and rights that made our government the boast and pride of our people.

The Permanent Drying Up of the Mississippi.

Old steamboatmen declare that the stage of the past four or five years point to the permanent drying up of the Mississippi river, reducing it from a stream navigable for the largest boats and the whole season to one of uncertain navigation like the Missouri, possible at certain seasons, and the rest of the year shrunk to a mere creek, winding along among sand bars and shoals. There is certainly some change taking place in our climate that is affecting our lakes and rivers. They are greatly different in their habits from what they were eight or ten years ago. The average of water is steadily decreasing. Our "June rises," once as certain as the coming of the month, has totally ceased. The heaviest rain, which once would have swelled the river several feet, now does not seem to affect it in the least. There are many theories advanced to explain this. One is that the climate is undergoing some change, which seems plausible, as those who have studied the meteorology of our State are convinced that this change is taking place. Another theory is, that the cultivation of the country, destruction of forests, and other physical causes, have tended to decrease the rainfall and retard the flowing of extra moisture into the streams. Whatever may be the cause, the effect certainly exists, and the same thing has been seen on all the Western rivers, which are gradually shrinking up. In our case, however, the evil is less to be feared, because our railroad system is so nearly developed that river navigation is not now the necessity it once was to our commercial life. The river can never again, whether it continues navigable or not, assume the important part it has hitherto played in the development of our State.—We must look to the railroad to continue our civic prosperity. Destined to be a railroad center of the greatest importance, the trade and commerce hitherto brought us by the river must always continue.—St. Paul Pioneer.

London.—Did it ever occur to you, reader, what is accomplished by labor, and what the world would be without it? Why, man of idleness, labor has rocked you in the cradle, and nourished you in your infancy; without it the woven web upon your back would be the flimsy phantasm of a dream. For the means that minister to the human want, save the heat of heaven, man is indebted to toil; and even the air, in its degree of labor. It is only through the active life of man, that the active life of the world, then, are working men who build and erect down their ingenuity and who can resort to the sneer of the bogan aristocracy by pointing to their trappings whereof ever art, science, civilization and humanity are known. Work on, man of toil! Betray to thyself and to thy cause, and thy loyalty will yet be acknowledged.

Gov. Orr, Senator Perry, J. B. Campbell and Senator Manning comprises the delegation from the State at large to the Philadelphia Convention from South Carolina.

The Navy Department denies the recently published statement concerning the kidnapping of negroes on the coast of Florida.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says in his dispatch of the 8th instant: "Quite a number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention have already arrived here from the South. They represent that there will be a very large attendance from all the Southern States."

How to Make a Fortune.

None of our readers will object to this knowledge, though so many have been deceived by reading quick advertisements under this and similar heads, that they may be tempted to pass this article also. But we do not know of a better heading, as we know of many instances to prove the truth of the remarks below, which we take from the Nashville Press and Times, adding thereto our own endorsement.

We commend this article to the careful consideration of our readers:—"Nothing is more common, when business grows dull, and hard times begin to spend their paralyzing effects over financial circles, for merchants, manufacturers and professional men to seek a reduction of expenses by withdrawing their advertising patronage from the newspapers. This, however, is a very short sighted policy.—It is almost like taking in the steamboat from one's store door, or hiding one's light under a bushel. Human nature is a curious conglomeration of motives and notions; and when a man sees a dealer looking gloomy, hears him talking discouragingly, and finds him dispensing with the ordinary signs of thrift, he is apt to transfer his custom to a more prosperous looking neighbor, pretty much on the principle that the world looks to the rising and shuns the sinking enterprise."

"At no time does a business man need his wits and all his energy than when dull times threaten to overwhelm him. This is the period when the sagacious seize their advantages. They belabor competitors withholding efforts, so they rebuke their own. As an advertiser after advertiser withdraws from the public, it becomes plain that the field of rivalry is closed of opposition. Then it is that the keen, wide awake dealer makes his move. He makes known his business with extensive pertinence. He feels that he is making a paying investment, and he generally reaps a rich harvest of patronage."

"That careful of money-maker and saver, Stephen Girard, who was never known to spend a dollar for less than a dollar's worth, thoroughly understood this phase of advertising. He often said that he never spent money more profitably than when he invested in printer's ink during hard times. He considered it a golden opportunity never to be neglected."

"The present day is far more propitious than his. Where one man then read the papers, ten, perhaps, twenty, do so now. Besides, it is the cheapest possible way of talking every week to a great number of people about your business. Your advertisement goes where your traveling agent is not likely to, and it attracts the attention of the reader in his hour of greatest leisure, when he is most apt to be influenced by what you have to say. Finally, if he wants any of your commodities, you are not at the trouble of seeking for him, he hunts you up. The man who knows when and how to advertise knows how to make a fortune."

A LETTER from a Brazilian officer describes some of the benefits of soldiering in South America:—"Amphibious creatures abound. In my own tent I have already killed four snakes. Every morning I find myself accompanied by a body-guard of fifteen or twenty monstrous toads, which have quietly spent the night under the corners of the hides that have served me as a bed. Enormous alligators promenade regularly from lake to lake every night. In a major's tent, the other day, one was killed that measured about six feet in length, and an unfortunate Brazilian soldier was unexpectedly taken off his legs by one of these horrible creatures, and carried into the nearest lake."

THE FORTIFICATION OF PRUSSIA.—It is stated as a striking instance of the forethought displayed in the Prussian military preparations, that not only had the war office obtained the exact measurements of the Saxon railway bridges, but had actually had the timber required for their reconstruction already prepared and fitted before the beginning of the war. As, soon, therefore, as the Saxons had destroyed them, three hundred carpenters were sent off from Berlin with the necessary materials, and had nothing more to do than to put them together. No better evidence need be adduced to prove Prussia's pre-determination to force war upon Germany.

A Monster turtle was caught last week near Seguin, Me. The Portland (Me.) Press says:—"It is judged that he weighs more than twelve hundred pounds. Some twelve or fifteen years since a vessel was wrecked in that vicinity, with an African turtle on board that weighed three hundred pounds.—There is no doubt but the captured one is the same fellow, as he has been occasionally seen ever since he was wrecked. He has improved his time by growing so that when in the water it took four men to manage him with a cord tied to each flipper."

In many parts of Europe, says a continental traveler, during the prevalence of cholera, the inhabitants wear a small bag filled with camphor next to the skin. The bag contains about an ounce of the gum, and is renewed once a week. From my personal observation, says the writer, I can testify that the mortality among those who adopted the above practice was extremely small in comparison to the number of deaths among those who used no precautions to save themselves.

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NEWS ITEMS.

The population of St. Louis, according to the census just completed, is 264,327.

Gov. Isham G. Harris was in Selma, Ala., on the 5th, registering from Mexico.

Gen. Steedman unqualifiedly declines the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

The receipts of internal revenue from the 1st of July to the 21st amounted to nearly \$19,000,000.

The negroes of Huntsville, (Ala.) and vicinity celebrated the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies on the 1st.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee (Indians) Nation, died at Washington on the 1st inst., after two months' illness.

Gen. Grant has presided his order of February 17th, for copies of newspapers to be sent to him which contain disloyal sentiments, &c.

Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, was named in Washington on the 27th ult. Wonder if he, too, felt it was "the proudest moment of his life!"

There are now eight hundred and eighty-eight prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary, being the largest number confined at any one time since the war.

The total number of alien emigrants that have arrived in New York thus far this year is 127,881, being 50,000 more than during the same period last year.

John Nichols, of Danvers, Mass., 83 years of age, has just gathered in, with his own hands, his thirtieth successive year's crop, and he thinks himself good for a few more years to come.

We regret, says the Charleston Courier, to announce the decease of Mrs. John C. Calhoun, the widow of South Carolina's great statesman, at Pennington, S. C., on the night of the 25th, of July.

A Washington special says the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury is of opinion that the bill for the equalization of duties is imperative in consequence of serious defects in the working of the first section.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Princess Ann county, Va., have decided that a negro who stole a gentleman's breeding sow and kept her until after she had pigs, may keep all the pigs if he returns the sow.

The army bill, as passed finally, provides for the addition to the regular army of 54 companies of infantry, two companies to be added to each of the existing 27 battalions; eight new regiments of infantry, four of which shall be Veteran Reserves, and four colored troops; and also four additional regiments of cavalry.

The receipts from customs at the port of New York during the two weeks ending July 21 were \$4,948,481.

Thirty families were rendered homeless on the 2d inst. in St. Louis by the burning of a block of tenement houses. Loss \$30,000.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, has ordered the distribution of twelve hundred bushels of corn amongst the starving families of Pickens county.

A twelve-year old nigger has been creating quite an excitement in his neighborhood, in Chicago, by whipping his mother and all her friends.

The bricklayers out West are on a strike for five and a half dollars per day.

Hog thieves out West hush the squalling of their victims by administering chloroform to them.

The business men of Houston, Texas, have resumed specie payments. All transactions are based on specie estimates.

A United States cavalryman has been tarred and feathered by his comrades in Texas for attempting miscegenation.

Twenty five conjugal knots were untied at the recent session of the Superior Court at Hartford, Conn.

Telegraph poles in South Australia are made of mahogany, because other wood will not stand the climate and burial in the ground.

A BAKED INDIAN dressed in United States uniforms, and armed with carbines, sabres and revolvers, lately made a raid on the settlements on one of the tributaries of the Republican river, in Kansas, and stole all the provisions, clothes and stock of the settlers. They also carried off a woman and her child, and after horribly outraging the former, left her senseless, in which condition she was found the next day. The Indians said they were determined to retain possession of their hunting grounds at all hazards, and gave the settlers notice to leave at once. They also said that several bands of Indians were organized for the purpose of driving off the border settlers.

Great excitement exists on the frontier, and troops have been sent to protect the inhabitants. It is not stated whether any of the settlers were killed, but it is presumed not, as the purpose of the Indians seemed only to be to drive the people away, and to effect this they stole everything they could lay their hands on.

Ten Greenville (Ala.) Advocate relates the following: "As we were traveling a few days ago between Texas and Pollard, we came across something in the shape of a man. He had a crop of corns, shoes of rawhide, his coat and pants may have been of Confederate Gray, but the legs were so slimy that it was impossible to identify them. He had on an old canteen and haversack. On inquiry we found out that he was a deserter from the Confederate army, and had been living in the Tim Swamps of Florida, and had just heard that the war was over, and was hunting up a Federal officer to get paroled."